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IMPERIAL OFFERINGS GRANTED ON 1ST DAY OF SHRINE FESTIVAL

Master of Ceremonies Muromachi, War, Navy Ministers Worship Deified Heroes

Worship by the Imperial Messenger of the newly deified 20,005 war-dead marked the highlight of the observances at the Yasukuni Shrine on Monday, the first day of the Extraordinary Grand Spring Festival now being held at the Kudan Hill.

The doors of the Main Hall of the grand Shrine where the hallowed spirits of the nation's heroes were enshrined in solemn deification ceremonies on the previous night were opened at 8 a.m. on Monday amid the playing of inspiring tunes by the Army Band. At 8:30, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Vice-Minister Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Chairman of the Festival Committee, His Imperial Highness Lieutenant-General Prince Tsunenori Kaya, Commander of the Tokyo Division, other high-ranking Army and Navy officers and civil officials as well as the Army and Navy Units connected with the enshrined war heroes arrived at the precincts of the Shrine and took their respective seats.

The Imperial Messenger, Master of Ceremonies Kinfuji Muromachi arrived there at 9 a.m. and reverently presented Imperial offerings before the altar at the sanctuary. He then recited prayers for the peaceful repose of the souls of the heroic war-dead and offered branches of the sacred tree.

The Imperial Messenger was followed by the War and Navy Ministers, Chairman of the Festival Committee, and the representatives of the Army and Navy who offered their reverent prayers.

Then, the Army Units under the command of General Keisuke Fujie, Commander of the Eastern Army, offered prayers to their fallen comrades-in-arms by presenting arms amid the playing of stirring airs by the trumpet corps. The Navy Units of the Yokosuka Naval Station under the command of Commander Seizo Futagami followed the Army Units to pay their sincere homage while the band played the Naval March.

With the worship by the Armed Forces over, the members of the bereaved families from Tokushima, Kagawa, Mie and Fukuoka prefectures who belong to Group No. 2 proceeded to the Inner Sanctuary to offer prayers to the deified spirits of their sons, fathers and husbands. In the afternoon, those from Aomori, Iwate, Fukushima, Gifu, Kyoto and Yamanashi prefectures who belong to Group No. 3 were privileged to pay homage there.

Part of the war-bereaved belonging to other units were privileged to visit the War Memorial Hall within the Imperial Palace. Others were honored guests at the principal theaters in the capital while others were privileged to view the Imperial Garden at Shinjuku.

DRY U.S. DURING WAR URGED

Wartime Prohibition Supporters Ask For Prompt Action

Special

LISBON, April 23.—Supporters of the wartime prohibition legislation today asked for prompt congressional action on the bill to put the nation on a non-alcoholic diet for the duration of the war, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington.

However, Representative, Joseph R. Bryson Democrat of South Carolina, author of the bill to outlaw any beverage containing more than one-half per cent alcohol, said that he had been unable to arrange an audience before the House Judiciary Committee for his witnesses.

Wants Unfit Yanks Inducted

Special

LISBON, April 20.—Complaining of a "conspicuous absence" of planned effort to direct qualified 4-F's into essential work, the U.S. House Military Committee today recommended that men rejected from military service be inducted for non-combat duty if they fail to seek essential war work, according to a Washington dispatch.

Yankee Writers Ban Lectures by Italian Who Hit U.S. Policy

Special

LISBON, April 23.—The American Writers Congress had cancelled a lecture by Dr. Gaetano Salvemini, exiled Italian educator, because he attacked the Anglo-American foreign policy in his recent lectures and press interviews, reports a Hollywood dispatch. The Communications Committee of the Congress wrote Salvemini, "We are dedicated to the free and objective discussion of all issues of war and peace but we feel that the intemperate approach of your recent lectures would make for disunity."

EAST FRONT SEES END OF COLD DAYS

Big Troop Movements Noted Behind Lines; Germans Set For Big Battle

Special

BERLIN, April 23.—While the changes in the weather in the east is indicating more and more that the end of winter has come, the fronts remain relatively calm as heretofore, according to Walter Plato, Transocean's military correspondent. Behind the lines, however, large scale troop movements are going on, he said.

The correspondent declared that the German troops which were moving behind the front seemed to belong to the eastern reserves. He stated that they were by no means troops which had been brought from western or southern Europe.

Without it becoming necessary for the reserves to go into action, the correspondent declared, the local operations of the German, Rumanian and Hungarian troops are progressing successfully and already the first operative effects of the locally limited action are beginning to show.

As an example he pointed out that a broad barrage was established lately between the upper Pruth and the Dniester at the point where the two rivers come close together.

Increased temperatures have been registered in the east, the correspondent said, pointing out that the nights have been without frost for the first time in the area between the northern sector of the Eastern Front and the Finnish Bight. The rains have turned the roads into mud and caused inundations in the northern and middle front.

Touching on the air war, the correspondent said that if the situation on the Eastern Front, as well as in Italy and western Europe, should suggest that the Germans were on the eve of big fighting, this characteristic did not quite apply to air fighting. He drew attention to the fact that anti-Axis bomber commandos were employed over the week-end over western Europe and Reich territory and that in their daylight flights the Americans even increased their fighter escorts.

The correspondent said that the Luftwaffe was also not a bit less active, pointing out that it attacked the British Isles and also fought effectively in defense. The activity of the Luftwaffe was reflected in the number of 113 anti-Axis planes shot down from Saturday evening to Sunday morning.

He added that the anti-Axis described this period of air assaults as "a period of attrition" preceding invasion, but that the Germans were commenting that if attrition was the intention this undoubtedly would fail just like the Cassino failure. The correspondent said that all German quarters were regarding with composure the "calm before the storm."

Reich Tactics Explained

Special

BERLIN, April 22.—During the fighting in the southern sector of the Eastern Front this spring the German defense developed special tactics, namely, the strategy of holding on to fortified places, according to informed quarters in Berlin.

War correspondent Richard Frick explains the idea behind these tactics as follows:

In view of the vastness of the area and also in view of the fact that Soviet attacking forces struck at numerous points it was impossible to hold to one solid defense line. Under such conditions only mobile tactics were possible.

At the same time, however, no more of the area than necessary could be allowed to be given up. Thus, in contrast to the general receding tendency it became necessary

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

FINNS REJECT OFFER FROM SOVIET UNION TO CONCLUDE PEACE

Helsinki Government States Moscow's Terms Jeopardize Independence of Finland

Domei

BERLIN, April 23.—The Finnish Government today announced that it had rejected the Soviet terms for truce, according to a dispatch received here from Helsinki.

After stating that Dr. Paasikivi, former Prime Minister of Finland, and Foreign Minister Enckel had visited Moscow on March 27 and received the peace terms from Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, the announcement said:

"The Finnish Government submitted the terms to the Finnish Legislature on April 12. The Legislature unanimously approved the attitude of the Finnish Government as expressed in its reply of April 11."

The substance of the Finnish reply to Moscow was as follows:

"After careful examination of the various conditions proposed by the Soviet Government for armistice, the Finnish Government finds that part of the proposals cannot be carried out if only from a purely technical point of view. At any rate, if Finland should accept these terms, the prerequisites to the independence and sovereignty of Finland would be markedly compromised and, according to the unanimous opinion of experts, Finland would take upon herself a burden far heavier than she could bear.

"The Finnish Government regrets, therefore, that as a result of careful examination of the Soviet terms, it is unable to see any prospect of a permanent peace treaty being concluded between the Soviet Union and Finland on that basis."

Soviet Version Given

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 22.—A. J. Vishinsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, at a press conference today, gave out the Soviet version of the armistice negotiations between Soviet and Finnish Governments, according to a dispatch received here from Moscow.

Mr. Vishinsky said:

"It was on March 1 that the peace terms handed to Dr. Paasikivi, former Prime Minister of Finland, were officially published. But, as the reply of the Finnish Government handed to the Soviet representative at Stockholm on March 8 did not prove satisfactory to Moscow, the terms were handed to Dr. Paasikivi the same day. The Soviet Government expected a reply within a week, failing which it was to regard the terms as having been rejected. On March 17, the Finnish Government replied that as the Soviet terms placed the national existence of Finland in jeopardy it could not accept them until each article was fully explained.

"The Soviet Government considered this reply as signifying general rejection of its terms but nevertheless asked the Finnish Government to send one or more representatives to Moscow to obtain the interpretation of the terms direct from the proper authorities. Thus, on March 26 Dr. Paasikivi accompanied by Foreign Minister Enckel arrived in Moscow. Both held conversations with Foreign Commissar Molotov and Mr. Decanzox on March 27 and 29.

"Finally, on April 19, the Finnish Government replied that even from a purely technical point of view the Soviet terms were impossible of realization. If Finland accepted these terms, the reply said, she would cease to exist as an independent nation and a burden far heavier than she could bear would be imposed upon her and consequently, such terms were not calculated to restore peace between Finland and the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Government in answer to this on April 22 said that the Finnish reply completely rejected the conditions on which peace could be negotiated and thus could not be construed other than that it terminated the peace negotiations."

'Fight Inflation' Meet Opens

Special

LISBON, April 23.—"Fight Inflation" Conference will open tomorrow with financial experts from 14 countries including all of the Middle East countries, Britain, India and the United States attending, according to a Reuter dispatch from Cairo. The conference will discuss direct and indirect taxation loans and banking and credit policy.

3,023 Army Personnel Conferred High Honors in Posthumous Award

Of These Recipients of Various Grades of Order of Golden Kite, 136 Are Cited for Special Valor, Communique Reveals

In appreciation of their meritorious services rendered in the Southwestern Pacific war theater during the first stage of the enemy's counter-offensive, 3,023 officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Army have been posthumously awarded various grades of the martial Order of the Golden Kite and of the Order of the Rising Sun in the 17th Greater East Asia Posthumous Honors Award, it was announced by the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations in a joint communique issued under date of April 25.

Among these fallen heroes, 136 including the late Major-General Hisao Hiroyasu who died a gallant death in a daring attack against enemy airfields were granted "Shukun Ko" or Special Distinction Honors, the communique revealed.

The announcement added that 17 seamen in the employ of the Imperial Forces including three captains of transport ships were also among those awarded with various grades of the Golden Kite and Rising Sun Orders in their capacity as "Gunzoku" or civilians in the employment of the Armed Forces.

The text of the communique follows:

"A large majority of the heroes to whom honor was done in the latest posthumous honor award are those who laid down their lives for the cause of the sacred war after inflicting enormous losses on the enemy in the bloody battles against the numerically superior American-Australian forces in defiance of indescribable difficulties and all imaginable risks in the course of the military operations in the Southwestern Pacific area, thus striking terror into the heart of the enemy and upholding the prestige of our arms before the world. They also include those who rendered distinguished services in China and Manchoukuo.

"Those who have been honored with the conferment of the Order of the Golden Kite number 3,023 including the late Lieutenant-General Nobutsuyo Shimoda who was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun. For outstanding military exploits, 136 heroes among the honored war-dead including the late Major-General Hisao Hiroyasu, recipient of the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, have been granted the Special Distinction Honors.

"Furthermore, many seamen who rendered meritorious services in the truculent maritime transportation warfare in the Southwestern Pacific waters have benefitted from the Imperial Benevolence."

INDIA DISTURBANCE NOTED CONTINUING

Newspaper Editors Protest Against Drastic Measures Adopted by British

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 23.—The sabotage, tearing up of railway sections, attacks on Government offices, throwing of bombs and staging of demonstrations which were frequently reported by the Indian press last year have not by any means ceased, although the greatly-tightened censorship is calculated to give the impression to the contrary.

At a conference of newspaper editors throughout India held recently at Delhi, it was resolved that press censorship should not be strengthened for reasons other than strategic necessity and a protest to this effect was lodged with the British authorities. This information is considered to lend color to the persistence of riots and other occurrences embarrassing to the British authorities.

The British have come to adopt drastic measures against anti-British agitations and this has made it the more necessary to suppress news. Taking up this matter, The Statesman discussed the foregoing facts. The Bombay Chronicle runs an Allahabad dispatch which reports that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress, now in prison, has remarked that since the India that he knew has died he is in no position to speak about India until he has seen for himself the great changes that have come over the country. From this one may gauge the savage severity of the British measures against recalcitrant Indians.

Politicals Harshly Treated

The Bombay Chronicle further reports:

"The British treatment of political prisoners is extremely cruel and entirely ignores the stipulations of law. They do not scruple to imprison the wives and children of such prisoners and treat them as they would criminals. An issue has risen in connection with the demand of Central Legislature members that an official commission of inquiry be sent to investigate into the ill-treatment of political prisoners in the Punjab, which was rejected by the Home Member.

"Under date of January 14 the British authorities promulgated a decree providing that persons detained under Article 26 of the India Defense Act should be dealt with in accordance with the Restriction and Detection Ordinance. The Indians are demanding the repeal of this oppressive decree."

The Hindu, of Madras, reports:

"Early in 1942, the British authorities promulgated a Penalty Enhancement Ordinance under which robbery, arson and sabotage may be punished with death and against the rioteers of August the same year this decree was invoked against all,

In June, 1943 a Special Courts Ordinance was promulgated for further oppression of the Indian people. The authorities have stated that these decrees are only provisional and will be repealed when peace and order is restored but they are only abusing and strengthening them."

FAMINE NOT OVER, SAYS INDIAN PAPER

False British Announcements Blasted—Infectious Diseases Continue To Rage

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 22.—The troubles in India brought about by the famine and infectious diseases continue to rage despite the claim of the British authorities that the situation is rapidly improving.

In this connection, the Indian paper, Statesman, said:

"The Bengal Provincial Government has announced that the worst part of the famine is over. Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, has also declared that due to the timely intervention of the Indian Government it has been possible to prevent the famine from spreading to the western, central and southern areas of India.

"In the Central Assembly a member recently questioned the accuracy of Amery's statement. He said that the Secretary of State had declared that only 1,000,000 people had died from starvation in India, and then demanded to be fully informed of the actualities of the situation.

"The member was answered by Sir J. P. Srivastav, Secretary for Civil Defense, who said that investigations were still under way and that he was not in a position to say anything about the matter at the present moment.

"Thus, we can conclude from the above that the famine has taken a far greater toll of lives than Amery claimed it had."

Meanwhile, the Bombay Chronicle had the following to say:

"The famine continues to be as severe as before throughout Bengal Province and there is a steady increase in the rampancy of cholera and small-pox which have come in the wake of the famine.

"In Chittagong, more than 50 per cent of the inhabitants are affected. About 3,500 deaths due to infectious diseases have been reported from a town with a population of 17,000. Moreover, a fishing village has lost 1,700 of its population of 2,000."

Bengal is not the only disease-ridden province, according to the journal, Hindu, which says that the pestilences have spread over the whole of Madras Province and that they are raging in densely populated towns.

The Statesman, in discussing what the Indian Government should do to combat the pestilences, said:

"The Government has been stress-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

AMERICAN RAIDERS LOSE 19 WARPLANES IN BUCHAREST RAID

39 Soviet Aircraft Shot Down During Air Combats Over Arctic Sea Sector

Special

BERLIN, April 23.—Nineteen American planes consisting mostly of four-engined bombers were shot down during the raid on Bucharest on April 21, it was officially announced today.

German and Rumanian anti-aircraft forces equally participated in this defensive success and damage and casualties were caused in the living quarters of the city.

A lone German fighter plane in the course of its patrol flight over the eastern Alps this morning successively engaged six enemy scouting planes and shot down three of them in dog-fights at extremely high altitude.

Meanwhile, it is reported that damage was caused in Hull by the German air raid on April 20, according to the first reports issued by the reconnaissance pilots.

However, no information is obtainable in informed circles here concerning rumors that this widespread havoc was attributable to a new type of explosive and incendiary bombs.

The raid on Hull was the 16th major attack by the German heavy bomber formations on Britain this year.

The Arctic Sea became the scene of fierce aerial combats between German and Soviet fighter planes this afternoon when 39 Soviet planes were shot down into the sea, according to the reports of the German fighter planes.

The Luftwaffe Interior correspondent reported that the Soviet planes in several waves attempted to approach a German convoy in the waters off Vardoe, but the German fighter planes alone downed 39 Soviet machines out of 100 which had been employed by the Soviet for this operation. Three German fighter planes failed to return from the combat.

Duels Over Hamm

Special

BERLIN, April 22.—Heavy air fighting between German fighter squadrons and United States bomber formations, which penetrated western Germany with strong fighter escort, developed in the Hamm area in Westphalia yesterday evening, according to reports received here.

Informed quarters report that the majority of the U.S. four-motored bombers were forced to drop their load aimlessly and that many were shot down over the lower Rhenisch-Westphalian territory.

SCORES BADOGLIO CABINET

Berlin Sees Communism Seeping in New Line-Up of Regime

Special

BERLIN, April 22.—The reshuffle of the Badoglio Government merits some attention as certain important posts have been given to Communists, local observers declared.

If besides the Communist leader Ercole, who has been made Minister Without Portfolio and the War, Agriculture and Finance Ministries are given to Communist representatives, they stated the future developments of this Government can be easily predicted for these key positions are certainly expected to give fresh impetus to Communist propaganda.

The Badoglio regime in general, they added, has been characterized as a "transitional Cabinet" thus exposing the unsettled political conditions in southern Italy.

Brazilian Officer Killed

Special

LISBON, April 22.—Captain Oscar Pereira Souse Almeida, director of the Brazilian Navy Arsenal, was killed by an explosion while making an inspection tour, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch. Three workmen were also severely wounded in the same explosion.

65 Yanks Killed in Sinking

Special

LISBON, April 23.—A U.S. Liberty ship was split into two and sank off the Alaskan island of Sanak last Wednesday and 65 members of the crew out of 800 are presumed to have been lost, the U.S. Navy Department announced today, according to a Washington report.

U.S. War-Weariness Clearly Reflected In Advertisements

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 23.—Clearly reflecting the growing war-weariness permeating all classes of the American public, a recent Government advertisement carrying picture of Japanese landscape in a popular paper, urges the people to buy more war bonds to "shorten this war, because we are Americans, because we do not want this war to go on one minute longer than necessary. . . . ." A similar advertisement appearing in the latest issue of Newsweek has a photograph of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and elaborately explains why the purchase of war bonds is such sound investment.

JAPANESE DESTROY 21 ENEMY AIRCRAFT

Foe's Futile Counter-Offensive Attempt on Nippon Bases in S. Pacific Costly

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, April 24.—In face of the pertinacious counter-offensives of the enemy air force, Imperial Japanese Units in the vast Pacific war zone continued their unending assaults day in and day out, demolishing a total of 21 foe aircraft over the week-end.

On Sunday morning, Japanese Forces stationed on Mereyon Island in the Caroline Group shot down 12 enemy planes in a furious aerial combat out of a unit of 22 B-24 bombers that attempted to attack the island. All the other invaders fled in disorder. In this aerial duel, one Japanese plane was self-blasted.

Japanese Units at Kavieng on New Ireland Island downed six enemy planes and damaged two others Saturday morning when a combined formation of 56 anti-Axis bombers and fighters tried a futile assault. After the ensuing combat, the enemy lost eight machines and were forced to flee by the terrific counter-attacks of the Japanese. Damage on the Japanese side was slight.

Intercepting a total of 16 enemy planes of large and medium size, which made two abortive night attacks on Friday against our position on Truk Island, the Japanese troops stationed there shot down one of the raiders and repelled the others. Damage on our side was said as extremely slight.

INVASION RUMORS RIFE

Shadow of Coming Military Events Covers Algiers

Special

LISBON, April 23.—A heavy shadow of coming military events covers Algiers, according to a dispatch to the Spanish paper, ABC.

The report said that the same symptoms are observed today which preceded the invasion of Sicily, adding that at that time false rumors had been spread from day to day until the invasion actually took place.

Algiers at present is sealed as hermetically as Britain and papers every day publish appeals such as; "Every hour and every minute brings us closer to our goal. Soldiers, sailors and pilots, don't break your silence and take care that your friends keep their mouths shut!" the dispatch said.

PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

German Envoy to Hungary Received In Audience by Regent

Special

BUDAPEST, April 22.—Edmund Veshsenmeyer, new German Minister to Hungary, accompanied by Hungarian Prime Minister Doome Sztojay and Privy Councilor Julius Ambrozy was received in audience by the Hungarian Regent today when he presented his credentials, according to a Budapest report.

The Reich envoy later introduced to the Regent, Infantry-General Von Grieffenberg, Privy Councilor Feine, German Air Attache Lieutenant-General Fuetterer, and Legation Councilor Koehler.

OUR UNITS CAPTURE ENEMY 461 HEIGHT IN KOHIMA SECTOR

Feat on April 20 Marks End of Annihilative Operation in Vicinity of Stronghold

By T. KOMATSU

Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 22.—In close cooperation with the Indian National Army, picked units of the Imperial Japanese Forces completely occupied the 461 Height, west of Kohima, at noon on April 20.

With the occupation of this height, the fierce annihilative battle against the enemy force in the neighborhood of Kohima came completely to an end within less than two weeks since the commencement on April 9 of the vigorous assault on the foe remnants of 500 who had been stubbornly resisting.

At dawn of April 20, the Japanese and Indian Combined Units made a furious attack on the 461 Height, throwing the enemy troops in utter confusion. The 500 enemy remnants made a death-struggle in an attempt to disengage themselves from our encirclement ring by setting fire to the jungles.

Having vigorously chased the routed enemy, troops of the Japanese and Azad Hind Fauj succeeded in catching up with them at every point, and entirely annihilated them. Thus, the day-and-night furious attack of 12 days closed the page of the annihilative operation in the vicinity of Kohima with the reduction of the 461 Height on April 20.

It will be recalled that the enemy tried desperately to hold on to this height in an attempt to retake Kohima with reinforcements from the Dimapur sector under the protection of artillery columns.

With the 461-Height having fallen into the hands of the Imperial and Indian Combined Forces, the enemy scheme of counter-attacking Kohima has entirely been frustrated.

Tegnopal Occupied

By S NAKAJIMA, N. KUMAGAYA AND T. NAMBU

Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 22.—Tegnopal, the main fortress before Palel, has been completely occupied by the Japanese.

The battle for the deep semi-permanent position extending 10 kilometers east of Palel, the base of the enemy's 20th Division, had been extremely severe. Having reduced the main positions defending Tegnopal, the Japanese pushed on to take the remaining positions. On April 20 they completely occupied Tegnopal. Thus, one of the three strongest fortresses of Manipur, the other two being those at More and Kennedy Peak, has fallen before the furious onslaught of the Japanese who had been conducting their offensive against this position for the last 10 days since their break-through across the enemy's center.

With Tegnopal lost to it, the main force of the enemy's 20th Division has assembled itself on the second line near Saibom, eight kilometers southeast of Palel, in order to defend this important base. The Japanese in possession of Tegnopal can now look down on the enemy positions, since it is situated at the highest point of the area, and this will be of infinite advantage to them. The days of Palel are thus considered numbered.

By K. HASHIMOTO

Of the Military Press Corps

BURMESE FRONT, April 22.—The Japanese Units which have been pressing hard on the Imphal Plains are now fully prepared for a great offensive after the rains, particularly those units advancing from the south which are compressing the steel ring of encirclement cordon around the enemy's defense line.

With the Japanese Forces daily smashing the desperate resistance of the enemy troops swarming in a small area, 60 kilometers long and 40 kilometers wide, the war situation has assumed severer ferocity. Hundreds and thousands of enemy troops comprising the 23rd Division, the First, 49th, and 37th Brigades belonging the Fourth Army, 23rd, 80th and 100th Brigades of the 20th Division, a part of the 48th, 24th and 63th Brigades which are remnants of the 17th Division, some 4,000 glider-borne troops and mechanized corps, are now frantically striving to evade the relentless onslaughts of the Japanese Units now operating in the marshy areas around Lake [illegible].

Along the streets of Imphal pill-boxes have been speedily constructed

(Continued on Page [illegible])

Press Comments

Monday, April 24

ADMIRAL KING'S PUBLICITY STUNT

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The naval report which Admiral Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, is said to have presented to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox might, at a glance, be seen to be written in no showy way, but the fact that the American naval authorities have suddenly given publicity to such a report at a time when the Pacific counter-offensive is positively intensified indicates probably that in so doing they have grasped yet another chance to cover up their failures since the Pearl Harbor debacle, while they may have had the intention also of boasting to the American public that the United States naval strength has been bolstered. Yet, their chief motive, we do not doubt, consists in their plan to threaten us by boasting about their material strength.

This can be seen in the fact that they have stressed in the naval report the mass construction of regular aircraft carriers and the building of large-size carriers of the 45,000-ton class, capable of carrying many heavy bomber planes. We have, however, already taken into consideration the very fact that the U.S. navy has marshalled in the Pacific a large number of hastily-built aircraft carriers and that they are trying to conduct counter-offensive operations against us.

Of course, we do not necessarily underrate the fighting strength value of aircraft carriers in modern naval warfare, as some Americans do. But as to the fighting strength superiority between a land-based air force and a carrier-based air force, the last two years' war achievements in the Pacific have too clearly shown beyond any dispute that the former is superior. We, on our part, are ready to meet the foe's aircraft carriers, and are confident in our ability to establish a decisive new record in the history of naval warfare.

Our Units Capture Enemy 461 Height In Kohima Sector

(Continued From Page 1)

ed with beton, and innumerable barracks for reinforcements have been built in the rear of the position situated in the suburbs of the city. It was also witnessed today that several thousands of enemy troops with the 23rd Division as their mainstay stationed in the rear of Ignopal under the protection of aircraft, were tenaciously preparing for defensive against the Japanese now closing in from the south of Tegnopal.

The enemy forces are resorting to a ring-fashioned defense line as was applied by the 7th Division in the Arakan campaign sometime ago, vainly counting on further supplies by aircraft from the rear while pinning their sole hope on the approaching rainy season. However, before the vigorous offensive of the Japanese Forces, every attempt of the enemy is doomed to be crushed.

Preparations Made

Domei

SHONAN, April 23.—As the fight for the reduction of Imphal proceeds there goes forward the work of perfecting the structure for further advancing operations in India by the Japanese Forces operating in the area of the southern Indo-Burma border.

The fall of Paletoa, a strategic point of great importance in the Kaladan Valley, which came on the afternoon of April 20, has produced a pronounced effect in increasing the prospect of a speedy completion of the organization of further advancing operations in India.

It will be recalled that at the beginning of the year the enemy had troops mustered in the area of the south Indo-Burma border. At the Mayu mountains there were the 7th and 5th divisions of the British-Indian Army. These forces were designed by the enemy to form the first line of an army to carry out operations in an attempt to recapture Burma.

On February 4 the Japanese Forces which had been watching for an opportunity to smash the enemy's plans, suddenly took the offensive before the enemy had time to act, and promptly smashed the main body of the enemy's 7th division of the British-Indian Army. They then turned to the enemy's 5th division and to the 26th division which was also operating in the mountain area, and while checking these divisions at the mountains, cut into their strength by inflicting defeats upon the enemy in scattered fights.

When March came the Japanese went out to meet the enemy's 81st division of the West African Army which was advancing southward across the Kaladan Valley, and dealt it a heavy blow.

Daring March

Immediately afterward the Japanese began the march, of a daringness hard to parallel in the whole history of warfare, to India from Burma over the central frontier.

Along the entire length of the Indo-Burma front the enemy remained without the initiative which had been taken from him by the resolute Japanese.

Early in March the enemy contrived to display a bit of what was near an initiative. It sent air-borne units into North Burma for the purpose of employing them in the conduct of guerrilla warfare. This plan of the enemy was unsuccessful. Such a time-serving strategy stands abolutely no chance when applied against the Japanese.

The fall of Paletoa, a strategic point of supreme importance in the Kaladan Valley, has come at a time when the Imphal Plains is in the process of conversion into one big bridgehead for use by the Japanese Forces in the conduct of further advancing operations in India. This is an achievement that means two important things. In the first place it has exposed the back of the Mayu mountain range to attack by the Japanese Forces. In the second, it has sealed the fate of the enemy's 26th division and the remnants of the division which are in the Arakan area.

Will Facilitate Operations

The effect of all this will be to enable the Japanese Forces to perfect swiftly the strategic structure enabling them to advance to Chittagong with the fields of Bengal under their eyes.

In this connection the enemy's 5th division of the British-Indian Army, which has been wriggling in the Mayu mountains since the operations for an invasion of Arakan in the spring of the year, is retreating before the resolute attacks by the Japanese Forces, which are marching from Buthidaung and Maungdaw. There are already signs of unrest on the part of the enemy troops along the entire length of the southern front. There is a growing prospect of intensified activity developing shortly in this area.

Famine Not Over, Says Indian Paper

(Continued From Page 1)

ing that the slum quarters should be cleaned up and is urging the people in the affected areas to evacuate. However, these measures will not prove effective in stopping the spread of the diseases.

"What is important is that the troops stationed in India, who have the monopoly of medical facilities and medicine, should make earnest endeavors to help the suffering masses. Unless they do so, the situation will never improve and the pestilences will continue to spread."

The paper said that the rationing system for rice is threatened with collapse as it was introduced immediately after the famine had thrown the entire country into utter confusion.

In this connection, the Statesman demanded that the Government should establish a policy of economic administration under which there will be adequate supplies of daily necessities for the people in the stricken areas.

Continuing, the paper said: "Calcutta is full of penniless people who have come from the stricken areas. The Government is working out a plan under which these unfortunate people will be given employment on the spot, instead of sending them back to their native provinces.

"An idea as to the true state of affairs in Calcutta can be gained by the statement made recently by the chief of the Publicity Department of the Bengal Provincial Government to the effect that the city will not see the return of normalcy for a long time to come."

SAILORS RESCUE STASSEN

U.S. Presidential Candidate Saved From Defective-Engined Boat

Special

LISBON, April 23.—"We may have rescued the next president," a Wisconsin sailor wrote his parents in a letter describing the rescue at sea of an officer he identified as Lieutenant-Commander Harold Stassen, candidate for the presidential nomination and former governor of Minnesota, according to a dispatch from Madison, Wisconsin. The navy department said that it had no confirmation of the incident but at South St. Paul, Minnesota, Mrs. Stassen, wife of the 37-year old flag officer of the United States South Pacific fleet said that she had heard something about it.

In the letter to his parents, the sailor said, "A few weeks ago we were patrolling when somebody saw a small boat ahead. We came close and noticed that they were having engine trouble. We took the passengers aboard and one of them was Stassen."

U.S. MONEY UPSETS CHUNGKING FINANCE

Even Embassy People Using Black Market Exchange to Meet Living Cost

Special

LISBON, April 23.—Describing vividly the chaotic inflation conditions in Chungking, a United Press correspondent in that city laments that the millions of dollars contributed by the United States as relief fund for Chungking-administered territories must be exchanged at the artificially pegged rate of 40 Chungking dollars to one American dollar which is 500 per cent below the current black market rate and more than 1,000 per cent below the parity of the purchasing power of the American dollar.

The U.P. correspondent reports that in terms of the black market rate of 200 Chungking dollars to one American dollar, each dollar that the Americans contribute undergoes an automatic depreciation to 20 cents as it must be exchanged at 40 to one under the official regulations.

When additional depreciation resulting from inflation prices is taken into account, the dollar winds up buying less than ten cents relief in Chungking and that does not take into consideration the costs of administering relief, the journalist asserted.

Here is how it works, he explained. Supposing an American contributes $100 to Chungking relief. At the authorized 40 to one exchange rate, his money will buy 4,000 Chungking dollars. That $4,000 will buy a little over five yards of poorest quality blue cotton cloth—in Chengtu earlier this month 40 yards sold for $30,000—or will buy about two bushels of rice at the prevailing Chungking price of $560 per shih tou (about 1-3 bushel); or will buy about 45 pounds of pork or chicken at the local price of $90 per catty (slightly more than a pound); or will buy 21 pounds of cooking fat at the prevailing price of $126 a catty.

American relief agencies operating in Chungking are required to operate on the official exchange basis despite the fact that even the American Embassy has found it necessary to take advantage of the black market exchange to make the American salary meet the cost of living in Chungking, the correspondent added.

The 80 cents difference between the authorized exchange and the black market price goes into the banks but occasionally into the pocket of individual speculators in American dollars, he declared.

That is the picture of Chungking relief—picture that can be corrected only if and when Chungking will agree to put foreign exchange transactions with the American agencies on a more realistic basis, the U.P. correspondent concluded.

East Front Sees End of Cold Days

(Continued From Page 1)

to make a long tenacious stand at certain points and to tie the enemy down at these points.

Since the winter campaign tied down the Soviet attackers to existing roads and railway lines, the fortified places within the communication line became a focal point of fighting for the entire surrounding areas. In certain respects these fortified places could be called "fortresses of the Eastern Front."

Towns in the operation zone do not become fortified places accidentally. In each case they are decided upon by the High Command. Kovel and Tarnopol are examples of these fortified towns. At these places, the Germans held up 11 Soviet rifle divisions and two to three tank corps for many weeks.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 23

In the Sebastopol area, lower Dnjestr and in Bukovina, only local fighting activity took place. Over the Crimea, our fighters shot down 20 enemy machines while we lost only one plane.

Between the Carpathian Mountains and the upper Dnjestr, German and Hungarian troops threw back the enemy further in embitterd offensive fighting and all enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

Southwest of Narva, our attacks in the swampy district made good progress despite the stubborn enemy resistance.

No fighting of importance took place in Italy.

American bombers raided several areas in western Germany yesterday evening causing damage and casualties particularly in the residential quarters of Hamm and Coblenz. In heavy aerial combats and by A.A.-artillery, 37 American machines mostly four-engined bombers were downed.

British bombers last night made terror attacks against several cities in western and central Germany with damage and casualties suffered among the population particularly in the residential quarters of Duesseldorf and Brunswick. Our air-defenses destroyed 70 British bombers in the course of these attacks as well as over the occupied western districts.

Our fast fighters and bombers last night bombed scattered targets in eastern England with telling success.

Harcourts-Smith Raps Chiang's Book For Assailing 'Western Imperialists'

Special

LISBON, April 23.—Chiang Kai-shek's book, "China's Destiny," has been severely criticized by Simon Harcourts-Smith, one of Britain's best-known writers on East Asia, according to a London dispatch.

Smith described the book as "discursive and a rather peevish thesis, almost unreadable except to those who have long wandered in the labyrinth that is Chinese politics."

Smith's chief complain against the book was that it is aimed not against Japan but against "'Western imperialists' with whom Chungking now happens to be allied."

He also declared that the book hardly said a word to remind the readers that the British and Americans are Chungking's Allies and scorned Chiang's alleged claim that Chungking's alleged victory at Changteh saved India and Australia from invasion.

He said that the first edition of the book apparently came out before the "sagacious Madame Chiang had a chance to approve it."

GERMANY AWAITING TIME FOR OFFENSE

Powerful Force Being Groomed For Decisive Struggle to Gain Final Victory

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, April 22.—The German forces, though fighting a defensive war during the past 15 months, have not lost sight of their ultimate military objective, declared the Voelkischer Beolswirt in its recent comment on present conditions on the European front.

"For the past 15 months, Germany has been on the defensive both on the eastern and southern fronts, and the reason for its relinquishing a part of the vast territory to the enemy in this period is quite plain. With the Soviet Union having built up a great fighting strength at the heavy sacrifice of its people during the past two decades, it can be readily seen that Germany, in the face of added threats from the United States and Britain, is meeting difficulty in smashing the Red Army.

"Thus, Germany has been engaged in a defensive war but the fact that it has not lost sight of its final military aim is proved by past developments on the various fronts. That is to say, the advance of the German forces in 1943 and at the beginning of the present year have been marked by fundamentally different features as compared with past moves, and, as recently seen, the Reich troops in their operations to regain territory have also destroyed most of the Soviet forces in their path by wide-scale encircling campaigns.

Soviet Losses Heavier

"On the other hand, the Soviets have allowed the Germans to succeed in these encirclement drives, except in the case of Stalingrad. Germany and its allies have lost many brave soldiers in these battles but the Soviet losses have been several times greater. In their defense tactics, the German forces have always aimed at gaining the balance of fighting strength by gradually cutting down the numerical superiority of the enemy.

"In regard to the Italian front, the Reich forces have devoted their efforts to smashing or surrounding the British-American troops by utilizing the extreme narrowness and various topographical conditions of the area.

"However, it is a mistake to observe that defense has become Germany's golden rule rather than a guiding principle, for though defense is a powerful and effective form of war, there is a limit to this strategy. There is no example in world war history where victory has been gained by defense alone. Germany, itself, well knows that this war cannot be won by defense alone and those who do not realize that an opportunity for an offensive will necessarily come to Germany are badly misjudging the tactics of the Reich.

"The military leaders of the Reich have been carefully holding their troops and war materials in abeyance in expectation of the coming decisive battle and now have on hand many divisions of well-trained and fully-equipped soldiers. Germany also commands various military weapons and inventions that are still unknown to the enemy. When this powerful array goes into action, the war will indeed take the form of a decisive battle.

Waiting Opportune Time

"Needless to say, the gauging of the time for this offensive is most difficult. There may be impatience on the part of the German people and soldiers but the decision of the military leaders on this point must be followed. It is the set rule from ancient days that victory can be gained only when the blow is struck at the right time. But this requires iron nerve.

"When William the Conqueror invaded England with his Norman army in 1066, King Harold, the Saxon leader, realized that he could not repel the invaders by defense alone. However, instead of waiting for the exhaustion of the enemy, he turned to the offensive, due to his impatience, and suffered bitter defeat in the Battle of Hastings. In the Greek-Persian War, the Greek leaders and soldiers possessed iron nerves and, biding their time, turned to the offensive at the proper moment, thus gaining a great victory.

"Such lessons of the past war can well be applied to the present struggle. The best strategy is to deal blows to the enemy over a long period from a defensive position and to await the opportunity for an offensive. In this lesson can be found the key to understanding the recent war situation in Europe."

REICH PLANES SINK 5 FOE DESTROYERS

Torpedo-Carrying Craft Also Damage 49 Enemy Ships In Mediterranean

Special

BERLIN, April 23.—German torpedo-carrying planes which did not appear during the first years of the war would appear to have been recently constructed in greatly increased numbers, local circles observe, pointing to the recent successes achieved by these crafts.

Torpedo-plane formations have been employed extensively in the Mediterranean because weather conditions there permit better prospects of success than in the Atlantic.

During April, torpedo-planes twice achieved notable successes against enemy convoys off the Algerian coast. On April 2 and 21, altogether seven ships totaling 55,000 tons as well as two destroyers were sunk while 25 freighters aggregating 185,000 tons and four destroyers were damaged. These two blows thus cost the enemy 32 freighters totaling 240,000 tons and six destroyers.

Meanwhile, Walter Plato, Transocean military correspondent, disclosed the final results of the recent German fighter and torpedo-plane attack against a fully-laden Anglo-American convoy in the waters off Algiers.

He reports that five merchantships totaling 36,000 tons, one troop transport of 13,000 tons and a tanker of 8,000 tons were sunk. In addition, three enemy destroyers foundered after being hit by bombs and torpedoes, as well as 14 merchantships, one liner and one transport aggregating more than 130,000 tons which were severely damaged. Two more destroyers were hit and put out of commission. Some of the merchantmen and destroyers which were damaged must be reckoned as total losses. Also another 7,000 ton merchantman and a destroyer were probably damaged.

In the course of the air duels German fighters shot down two British destroyer planes of the Beau Fighter type.

N.Z. Envoy to Moscow Named

Special

LISBON, April 22.—Charles Boswell, former member of the New Zealand Parliament, was appointed New Zealand's first Minister to the Soviet Union, according to a Wellington dispatch.

Badoglio Fleet Participated

Domei

ZURICH, April 21.—A part of the Badoglio fleet was included in the anti-Axis Indian Ocean fleet that recently attacked Sumatra, according to a Reuter report from Stockholm. The fleet, consisting of small vessels, was not powerful, it is also reported.

GREEK COMMANDER ENDS CREW MUTINY

Casualties Suffered When Machine-Gun Fire Is Exchanged at Alexandria

Special

LISBON, April 23.—Mutiny on board three Greek warships riding at anchor in the harbor of Alexandria ended last night after they were boarded by officers and men acting under the orders of Vice-Admiral Petros Voulgaris, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Navy, in a display of tremendous force by the authorities, according to a report by a special Reuter correspondent in Cairo.

In the course of the suppression action, he said, machine-gun fire causing casualties was exchanged.

The warships were a destroyer and two corvettes whose crews during the past three weeks had refused to obey orders given by Vice-Admiral Voulgaris. All three ships, the 1,000-ton destroyer, Ierax, and the corvettes, Apostolis and Saktouris, were built in Britain. The Saktouris was formerly the I.M.S. Peony until its transfer to the Royal Hellenic Navy in 1942.

The short naval communique issued in Cairo today was the first official confirmation of the dissatisfaction among the crews of the Greek warships.

The Reuter correspondent reports that the dissatisfaction on these ships apparently arose from the Greek political situation. He said that first signs of trouble appeared on April 6 shortly after the resignation of General Emmanuel Tsouderos as Greek Premier. On the following day, one of three destroyers refused to sail for duty at sea. A British liaison officer who boarded the ship found it in charge of a committee which stated that they would not sail unless a new Government was formed and that any attempt to coerce them by sending boarding parties would be resisted by force.

Meanwhile, trouble also developed ashore when 200 Greek sailors barricaded themselves in the Greek detention quarters and rejected all appeals to come out. A smaller number of men adopted similar methods at the cadet school. Others flew kites bearing the letters "EAM" initial letters meaning Popular Liberation Front.

Throughout the early days of April, dissatisfaction was apparent in several Greek ships in the harbor while mine-sweepers failed to sail on routine duties.

GERMANS, ANTI-AXIS CONDUCT AIR ATTACKS

Special

BERLIN, April 19.—The Germans and Anglo-Americans increased their aerial warfare activities during the past 24 hours as the Luftwaffe attacked targets in London on Tuesday night to Wednesday on a large scale.

German bombers pierced through the strong British defense and dropped a large number of high explosives and incendiary bombs. At the same time, heavy formations of German fighters and bombers attacked eastern England causing heavy destruction.

Meanwhile, as during the previous nights, the British air force raided Germany and occupied western territories. Only British light bombers were again employed while heavy bombers have not been active for a number of days. Whether or not this is connected with the preparations for the European invasion remains to be seen.

British raids on Tuesday night to Wednesday were directed on the Calais area and the Baltic region. Few British planes on disturbance flights penetrated western Germany and Berlin and according to reports thus far received, German night fighters shot down 14 British bombers.

In the meantime, a London report admitted today that the Luftwaffe carried out a heavy raid on London.

Germans in France Set to Throw Back Anti-Axis Invaders

Special

BERLIN, April 23.—Pointing to the thorough preparedness of the German armed forces in the west for the invasion, war correspondent Fritz Zierke reports that all the troops in France know that the trial ahead of them must be overcome at all costs. He said that the divisions massed in the west are spread over the provinces and concentrated in strong formations in the coastal regions. Training and work never cease. Everything is well prepared in the artillery and machine-gun positions and planes are all set for action.

CASSINO SITUATION STATED UNCHANGED

Continues To Be 'Hell It Was Three Weeks Ago'—Both Sides Said on Alert

Special

LISBON, April 23.—A dispatch by an anti-Axis correspondent at Cassino said that "Cassino has not changed a bit. It is still the hell it was three weeks ago." The correspondent said that close-range mortar fire and grenade exchanges were going on without cease in "Beau Geste fashion but without the same glamor."

The correspondent said that to get a fair picture of Cassino one only had to imagine a place with every building blown to pieces, with twisted girders, broken door frames, smashed furniture, jagged bits of glass and shredded rags lying mixed up with the debris, a few burnt-out vehicles and some destroyed tanks. He said that troops were in the town but could not be seen because they were concealed in the ruins.

When things are quiet there is a graveyard silence, the correspondent declared, adding that there was hardly any movement by day and that even at night it was slight. He stated that the anti-Axis position were usually smoked to prevent the Germans from observing and directing their artillery fire.

The correspondent said that both sides were constantly on the alert against surprises and that small patrols sneak out nightly like mice ferretting through the ruins. Obviously making an excuse for the failure of the anti-Axis forces to make any progress, the correspondent said the Germans had "one advantage" in having protecting defense on Monastery Hill, which gave them excellent cover. He said that the anti-Axis forces could not neutralize the fire directed at them from that point. The correspondent also attributed a part of the effective German fighting to the fact that the German troops were able to use the tunnels and other deep subterranean shelters.

Describing the horror of the Cassino fighting, the correspondent said that "spasmodic shells from German six-barrelled mortars scream into Cassino. German snipers get busy and bullets pass close by with a twang. Periodically, machine-gun bursts are heard." He said that the anti-Axis forces returned the fire crouching behind the ruins.

YANKS' WAR HOPES SHATTERED BY KING

U.S. Admiral Says Long Roads Lie Ahead; Admits Weakness Of British Navy

Special

LISBON, April 23.—Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, in a lengthy report tonight on the United States naval strategy, warned the war-weary Americans that "both in Europe and in the Pacific, long roads still lie ahead," according to a Washington dispatch.

King revealed for the first time, contrary to some opinions expressed in the United States, that the Philippines could not have been defended against the Japanese Forces even if the United States fleet had been sent to the Philippines.

He said that if the American fleet had attempted to proceed to Manila "with means at hand," the undertaking would have been "disastrous" for two reasons; firstly, American armed forces and production were inadequately developed to permit a large-scale offensive in any war theater; and secondly, the outbreak of war with Germany made it necessary to keep heavy naval units in the Atlantic to forestall an attack by the Germany navy.

Admitting the weakened condition of the British fleet, King said that since Pearl Harbor, a large number of escort-carriers had been transferred to Britain.

King declared that the United States navy is planning to supplement two basic types of carrier with a third substantially larger than any present type which will displace 45,000 tons and will be capable of handling bombing planes larger than any which heretofore have operated from the decks of aircraft carriers.

Pope Decorates Truck-Men

Special

LISBON, April 23.—Drivers of motor-car columns who are risking their lives to supply the Vatican City daily with foodstuffs were honored by the Pope who conferred on the leader of the column the order of the St. Sylvestro, Saturday, it is reported from the Vatican City.

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EAST ASIA ITALIANS FETE ROME'S BIRTH

Fascists Unanimously Express Complete Faith in Il Duce And in Final Victory

Republican Fascist organizations all over Greater East Asia celebrated the 2698th anniversary of the founding of Rome on April 21 together with the commemoration service for the Maltese martyr Camillo Borge Pisani, according to the communications received by the Inspectorate of the Republican Fascist Organization in Tokyo.

In Kobe, 42 members of the "Arditi del Pacifico" unit took their oath of allegiance to Republican Fascist Italy under Il Duce while the Fascists of Chefoo, China, expressed their faith in final victory. They also asked for authorization to name their organization after Malta's hero, Camillo Borge Pisani.

The Fascists of Manila and Hsinking sent telegrams associating themselves with the celebration held in Tokyo while those from Nanking expressed delight at being able to hear on their radio sets the Italia Bunka Kaikan which was broadcast over the short wave from Tokyo.

The celebration in Shanghai was marked by the inauguration of the first Republican Fascist organization with 51 members, excluding the maritime section and the marines of the San Marco Battalion. They all reiterated their faith in Fascist Italy. In Tientsin also the festival was marked by the inauguration of a Fascist organization composed of 21 members not counting the marines of the San Marco Battalion.

U.S. SAID NOW POSSESSES OVER 300 PLANES IN CHINA

Devoting Efforts for Expansion And Bolstering of Air Strength

Domei

PEKING, April 22.—Organized in March last year for the purpose of air-raiding Japan, the United States 14th Air Corps was originally composed of the 23rd Pursuit Unit with P-40's, the 19th Pursuit Unit with P-38's and P-51's, the 341st Bomber Unit with B-25's, and the 308th Bomber Unit with B-25's. With the addition of the American-Chinese Joint Air Corps newly established at Kweilin over which it gained control last October, the number of planes now under the control of the United States 14th Air Corps exceeds 300.

With Kweilin and Kunming as its bases, this Unit has recently been devoting its efforts on the expansion and strengthening of its air strength and bases. According to further reports, it has also been attempting to secure more bases around Chungking and Chengte.

At the same time, the Chungking air forces have been trying to reorganize according to their own strategic plans. Recently, General Chou Chih-sang was appointed commander-in-chief of the Chungking Air Forces, replacing General Mo Pang-chu. The air units at Fenghuangshan and Chengte as well as at Shuangliu in Szechwan Province were greatly expanded, bringing the total number of planes to more than 300.

Since this spring considerable quantities of supplies have arrived at the Hsintsin, Chinchow, and Chengte airfields by plane from India. Furthermore, attempts are now being made to open air-bases in Shensi, Kansu, Ningsia, and Sinkiang provinces. According to reports, some supplies have already been shipped northward for this purpose.

Further reports state that rocket-type bombs were dropped in the attack on Yangsin.

Funded Borrowings Increase

Japan's funded borrowings at the end of the last fiscal year ending March 31 totaled ¥77,554,810,000 or an increase of ¥22,111,239,000 over the same period last year, according to the statistics issued by the Finance Ministry on Monday. This sum includes domestic loans of ¥76,660,618,000 and foreign loans of ¥894,182,000 with the domestic loans showing an increase of ¥22,438,530,000 over the same period last year.

Tamura Given New Post

Domei

HSINKING, April 22.—Toshio Tamura, Superintendent of Customs of Dairen, was appointed Vice-Governor of Pinkiang Province, while Yoshimaru Shinohara, Vice-Governor of Chinchow Province, was given the post vacated by Mr. Tamura, the Manchoukuo Government officially announced on April 17.

Eishu Miyamoto Dies

Dr. Eishu Miyamoto, 63, honorary professor of Kyoto Imperial University, died of apoplexy on Saturday at his home in Kyoto. Funeral services will be conducted today from 1 p.m. at the Myomanji Temple.

Tokyo to Reward Transport Workers For Kindness and Courteous Service

Street car motormen and conductors, bus drivers and bus girls of Tokyo, who, through their little acts of kindness and smiling courtesy, shed a beam of brightness among the jostling crowds that daily utilize the metropolitan transport facilities, will be singled out for awards by authorized persons.

Little oval-shaped aluminium medals, bearing a design of laurel leaves and the mark of the Tokyo Metropolis will be given out, three apiece, to heads of the departments connected with transportation facilities, members of the Assembly, and other high officials of metropolitan administration. These medals will be given out to any street car or bus operators and conductors if the officials are impressed by their earnest devotion to their work and cheerful courtesy.

The recipients of the medals will present the medals on return to the car barns to their superintendents, who, in turn, will exchange them for a certificate of honorable commendation and a monetary reward. The returned medals will once more be distributed out to the proper persons to begin the cycle again.

The system of medal awarding for courteous and kindly attitude of the metropolitan street car workers had been adopted at the time the Tokyo Municipality took over the management of the city's street cars and buses. The present Director of the Transportation Bureau has encouraged this move, especially in view of the launching of the courtesy movement among the metropolitan street car operators.

Incidentally, recent statistics reveal that the number of people utilizing these traffic facilities daily total the astounding figure of 2,000,000 for street cars and 500,000 for buses.

BIRTH OF GREAT NANKO BEING CELEBRATED TODAY

Grand Festival to Be Held at Patriot's Birthplace in Kawachi-Gun, Osaka

Celebrating the birth of Kusunoki Masashige, immortal Japanese patriot, 650 years ago today, special programs will be arranged for one month till May 25, the day when the patriot met a glorious death for the cause of the nation.

Today a grand festival will be solemnized at the site of his birthplace in Akasaka-mura, Kawachi-gun, Osaka Prefecture. Other features include memorial services at Kusunoki Shrine, at Konko sen and at Shijonawate. At Sakurai-no-Eki, Minatogawa Shrine and other places also which are historically related with the great patriot, services will be held.

Memorial services will also be held at the Hibiya Public Hall on April 27, at the Osaka Central Hall on May 15 and at the Seamen's Hall in Kobe on May 24. At schools and factories throughout the country, special lecture meetings and dramatic performances will be held.

Torao Okura Succumbs

Torao Okura, 66, novelist, whose real name is Kunimatsu Okura, succumbed to pneumonia on Saturday at his Suginami residence. Funeral services will be held at his residence today from 10 a.m. He enjoyed great popularity during the Meiji era.

Hero's Remains Arrive

The remains of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Nakakazu Ozaki, who was honored with a posthumous two-rank promotion after his glorious death in action over the Suichwan airfield in China on December 27 of last year reached here on Monday morning. Funeral services will be held at his home in Yotsuya-ku on April 30.

Aquino Visiting Hakone

Special Philippine Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino and his suite including Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Rafael R. Alunan, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Camilo Osias, Director-General of the Kalibapi, arrived in Hakone on Sunday. The party is expected to return here today.

Harbin Deputy Mayor Named

Domei

HSINKING, April 22.—Takeo Yamanashi, Counselor of the Manchoukuo Embassy in Tokyo, was named Deputy Mayor of Harbin, the Manchoukuo Government announced on April 17.

Way to Make Sake From Sugar Found By Tokyo Professor

As joyful news to the men of the Japanese Forces on the southern fronts, a method of brewing Japanese sake from sugar, abundantly obtainable in the south, has been made public by Kinnosuke Sumie, professor at Tokyo Agricultural University. Professor Sumie's formula was disclosed at the general meeting of the Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan held on April 23.

FARMING FAMILIES IN JAVA WILL BE SENT TO SUMATRA

4,000 Settlers Being Dispatched to Lampoeng Province In Near Future

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 21.—Responding to Sumatra's Grow-More-Food Drive, the Japanese Military Administration in Java in the near future will send 1,000 agricultural families, totaling 4,000 settlers, to Lampoeng Province in South Sumatra.

The emigration is a part of the plan to send out 10,000 households, totaling 40,000 settlers, to Lampoeng by the end of this year. The emigrants compose the third group of settlers to be sent to Sumatra. Thirteen hundred households, totaling 5,000 settlers, emigrated to Lampoeng in two groups last year.

The majority of the third group of emigrants hail from Djogjakarta, Kedoe Province, in Central Java.

Upon arrival at their destination, each settler family will be given one hectare of farmland and one-fifth of a hectare of private land. The settlers are expected to begin the cultivation of corn in three months, following the start of their work, and rice three years afterward.

The first and second group of settlers in Lampoeng is already reporting favorable crops of various vegetables.

Shuko Chikamatsu Passes

Shuko Chikamatsu, 69, noted literary writer whose real name is Koji Tokuta, passed away on Sunday at his Suginami residence. Funeral rites will be solemnized today from 1 p.m. at his residence in accordance with Buddhist rites with Hakucho Masamune, well-known author, officiating as chairman of the funeral committee.

The deceased graduated from Waseda University in 1901 and immediately started on a literary career. "Wakareru Tsumae," (To My Wife Who is Going to Be Divorced) and "Kurogami" (Black Hair) are popular among his publications.

NEW BUDGETS SET FOR SOUTH REGIONS

Increase in Taxation Avoided; Efforts Made to Maintain Solid Public Finance

Special

SHONAN, April 21.—Budgets for the fiscal year 1944-5 for various areas in the Southern Regions have been adopted and enforced after careful deliberations by the authorities concerned.

The significant feature of these new budgets is the further centralization of administrative powers into the hands of the regional government in each section through the fiscal measures.

In Malai, it is aimed to remedy the existing provincial sectionalism, on the one hand, and foster the initiative and responsibility of each province, on the other hand. All provinces of Malai except two are now financially self-supporting.

The new budget for Java provides for the shifting to civilian corporations, factories and banks of all expenditures which had been hitherto needed for the control and management of special factories and other enterprises.

As the result of this transfer, industrial activity in Java is expected to witness a further rapid development.

In Sumatra, the regional government will be able to adopt unified administrative measures as the result of its control of the tax system. About half of the provinces in Sumatra are now financially self-supporting.

Regarding the expenditures of various regional governments, analysis will reveal that the expenditure for construction of ships constitutes a major item in the budgets of all regional administrations. In the budgets of each region this item occupies 20 to 30 per cent of the total expenditure.

In regard to the measures for the boosting of food production, each region has its particular requirements but, nevertheless, substantial amounts have been appropriated for the development of all regional administrations for the development of new farmlands, the construction of culvert drainage systems and the improvement of seeds and farming methods.

Considerable amounts have also been appropriated for the development of vital war resources, overland and ocean transportation and for health and sanitation facilities.

On the other hand, a further increase in taxation has been avoided as much as possible and efforts have been made to maintain sound public finance.

Revenue will be obtained chiefly from taxes on tobacco, land, income and exports in Java, from taxes on mineral output, business transactions, tobacco and income in Sumatra, and from taxes on imports and business transactions in North Borneo.

A new system for making payments for oil has also been adopted. Under this setup, all the oil produced in each district, to be distributed to other areas, will be pooled and paid for at the rate of three dollars or guilders per kilo-liter. By the enforcement of this system it is intended to standardize the prices of oil which differ in various districts, as well as to enforce a high degree of planning in order to boost oil production.

Another noteworthy feature in the new budgets is the 70 per cent increase in reserve accounts adopted to secure flexibility in enforcing the measure which special circumstances may demand, in view of the position of the Southern Regions as a first-line base. By the flexible application of these reserve accounts, it will be possible to accord priority to urgent measures.

East Asia Round-Up

Celebrating Tencho-Setsu

Special

PENANG, April 24.—All local communities are organizing processions and putting up triumphal arches in preparations for Tencho-setsu to be celebrated here on April 29.

Rites for Chen

Special

CANTON, April 24.—In addition to a State Funeral to be given by the National Government of China for the late Chen Yao-tsu, Governor of Kwangtung Province, who was assassinated on April 4 by Chungking terrorists, a public funeral will be held here jointly by the Kwangtung provincial government and various organizations tomorrow.

Manchou Officers Coming

Special

HSINKING, April 24.—Hsinking Station presented a bright scene on April 22 as a group of young Manchoukuo officers who graduated from the Manchoukuo Military Academy, were given a rousing send-off by their relatives and friends. The officers are to enter the Military Academy in Tokyo for further studies.

Kartini Day Feted

Special

DJAKARTA, April 24.—"Kartini Day," the 64th birthday anniversary of Miss Raden Adjeng Kartini, noted Javanese woman educationalist, who did much to elevate the women's position in Indonesian society, and who died in 1904, was celebrated on April 21 in Djakarta, Surabaya, Bandoeng, Semarang and Djogjakarta. On this day many women visited the graves of Japanese soldiers and military hospitals.

Tencho-Setsu Programs Set

Special

PENANG, April 24.—In celebration of Tencho-setsu here on April 29, the highlights of the auspicious occasion will be a ceremony held at the former Polo Grounds, a procession along the main thoroughfares, feeding the poor, cinema shows, free admission to amusement parks, radio addresses by local leaders, musical and song contests and inter-community soccer matches.

Woman Leader Honored

Special

BANJERMASIN, April 24.—Commemorating the 40th death anniversary of Mrs. Ra Kartini, known as the "Mother of the Indonesian Women's Movement," a memorial service was held at the local theater on April 22 under the auspices of the Southern Borneo Women's Association.

Labor Corps Active

Special

MANILA, April 24.—The entire Indian community here turned out yesterday morning to render voluntary labor service to aid the Government's food production campaign. The Indians worked side by side with the Chinese Labor Corps, while Filipino and Japanese groups toiled nearby presenting a happy picture of Greater East Asiatic cooperation.

Bumper Rice Crop

Special

SURABAYA, April 24.—Provinces in eastern Java have reaped unexpected bumper harvests of rice this year particularly in Bodjonegoro Province, which topped the list, clearly indicating the superiority of the Japanese agricultural system.

Broadcasts P.I. Literature

Special

MANILA, April 24.—The local radio station from April 22 started a series of broadcasts on distinctive pieces of Filipino literature both in English and Tagalog to revive the outstanding literary works of past and contemporary writers.

Offering Labor Service

Special

MANILA, April 24.—Hundreds of enthusiastic Filipino volunteers including women are daily pitching themselves into labor service in and around Manila to contribute toward the war effort.

Committee Heads Named

Special

MANILA, April 24.—Miss Emma Benitez will head the Ladies' Committee of the Song and Dance Festival scheduled at the Metropolitan Theater on April 30, while Dodo Gonzales has been named chairman of the Finance Committe with Salvador Neri as executive officer. All proceeds of the show will be donated to the Philippine Red Cross.

Wins Oratorical Contest

Special

MANILA, April 24.—Neftaly Gonzales won the first tryouts for the radio oratorical contest held on April 22 by the local radio station in order to arouse national consciousness among the Filipino youths. Vincente Villena and Apolinar Tolentino took second and third places respectively.

Relief Body Formed

Domei

DAVAO, April 24.—As the military service examinations will be applicable to Japanese residing abroad from this year, the Japanese Consulate-General has decided to organize a Military Relief Association within the Japanese Association to look after the welfare of families of the Japanese leaving for the services from Mindanao.

Tribune Lauds Hitler

Domei

MANILA, April 24.—Paying high tribute to Chancellor Adolf Hitler on his 55th birthday on April 20, the Tribune declared, "The greatness of the man cannot be augmented by praise. Everyone, even his bitterest enemy, knows how he has made history through consistency of purpose, unwavering determination and genius for leadership, which the millions follow even to a heroic end."

Art Exhibition Opens

Domei

MANILA, April 24.—To foster art in the Philippines and also inculcate the spirit of Rizal among the people, the Kalibapi has announced that the second Art and Architectural Exhibition and competition are now open to contestants. The contest will close on June 12 after which contributions will be displayed to the public in connection with the celebration of Rizal's birthday on June 19.

Woman Judge Reappointed

Domei

MANILA, April 24.—Mrs. Natividad Lopez, only woman Filipino judge, and four others on April 21 were reappointed by President Jose P. Laurel to the Manila Municipal Court. Mrs. Lopez will continue to preside over District Court No. Three.

Training Institute Opens

Domei

MANILA, April 24.—The second opening ceremony admitting 62 Filipino youths to the training institute here under the management of the Japanese Forces was held on April 19. They will undergo five months' training of military discipline, Japanese language, agricultural technique and Oriental Philosophy.

School Children Increase

Domei

MACASSAR, April 24.—Exactly 400,311 children, 77,156 in South Borneo, 234,955 in Celebes and 88,200 in Ceram are now attending the elementary schools whereas the total number of school children did not exceed 237,105 in prewar days. The aggregate number of elementary schools in those islands is 3,492 including 887 in South Borneo, 1,706 in Celebes and 899 in Ceram. Besides these, there are 68 higher institutions of learning.

OTOWA'S FUNERAL IS HELD ON MONDAY

Imperial Messengers, Princes of Blood, Many Dignitaries Attend Solemn Rites

Funeral services for the late Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Masahiko Otowa, son of His Imperial Highness Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, who met a gallant death at Kuezyerin Island of the Marshall Group were solemnized at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 9:30 a.m. Monday, Chief Priest Mitsunaga Yoshida of the Nishikubo Hachiman Shrine officiating. Imperial Messengers dispatched by Their Majesties the Emperor, the Empress and the Empress Dowager worshipped before the gallant spirit. Their Imperial Highnesses Princess Chichibu, Prince Takamatsu and Prince Mikasa graced the function with their presence. The service was attended by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and other prominent Generals and Admirals as well as many official and civilian representatives.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

Correction

Case Number 171-172, whose ownership appeared as Paceland Lumber in the April 17th, 1944, issue of the Nippon Times, is corrected to read as BASILAN Lumber.

April 25, 1944

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1944

Justice Must Prevail

In his statement to German newspaper correspondents last week, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsuu took the occasion to emphasize again the cardinal points in the war aims of Japan and Germany. The statement was a most timely and welcome one, for at this particular time when the war is entering into an increasingly intensified phase with the impending formation of the Second Front in Europe and with the unfolding of the enemy's attempted strategy in the Pacific, such a clarification of the joint Japanese-German objectives serves as a reassurance of the firmness of the bond between the two allies which guarantees the inevitability of their victory. It thus constitutes a valuable supplement to the recently held session of the Joint Technical Commissions under the Tripartite Pact.

That the immutable basis of Japan's war policy is utmost cooperation with her allies as stipulated by the Tripartite Pact, was the starting point of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's discourse. In this connection, the wholehearted cooperation which has been carried on between Japan and Germany to their mutual advantage for many years stands as a demonstration of the relationship which will continue to prevail in the future. Such close cooperation is rendered possible by the fact that the two nations are identified in ideal and purpose. Both share in the common aim and aspiration to uphold international justice, and hence, although the respective spheres of action of each lie far apart geographically, both are fighting a common war against the same foe, namely, Anglo-Saxon imperialism. It is this unity of policy and purpose which gives both the same absolute confidence in final victory, according to Mr. Shigemitsu, and it may be added that it is the essential justice of this policy and purpose which guarantees the inevitability—furnishes the moral imperative—of that victory.

No mere generality is this policy and purpose. Within the framework of this policy and purpose, each of the partners has a specific, detailed assignment. Japan's particular task is to carry out the mission of inaugurating a new era of peace and plenty in the vast region of East Asia so as to redound to the enhancement of the welfare of all mankind.

The success with which this mission is being carried out, pointed out Mr. Shigemitsu, is attributable in great part to the cooperation and collaboration freely and willingly given by all the peoples of this region. The tangible manifestation of this cooperation is to be seen in the Joint Declaration adopted by the nations of this region in their Assembly last November in which they epitomized the objects of their common endeavors. As this Declaration states, Japan, as do the other nations of East Asia, intends not only to emancipate from and defend against Anglo-American aggression all the nations of East Asia with their cooperation, but desires also to enlarge the scope of the Declaration to help other parts of Asia which are as yet unredeemed realize their cherished aspirations to freedom and independence. The advance into Indian territory of the Japanese Army together with the Indian National Army is a practical manifestation of this desire.

The most significant conclusion to be drawn from Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's statement, however, is that the basic policy of Japan and her allies is not confined simply to the matter of immediate war aims. Japan is motivated by a vision of a world of righteous harmony and permanent peace, and Japan possesses a plan by which such an ideal world is to be attained. This can be inferred from the Joint Declaration already referred to, which expresses Japan's desire to cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world. Far from standing for any idea of narrow regionalism or for any exclusionist policy, Japan is determined to do away with all artificial barriers and to usher in a new era of political equality and economic reciprocity as cardinal principles for the fostering of international harmony and good will on a lasting basis. It means the opening of natural resources and for free and untrammeled commercial and cultural intercourse throughout the world.

If the emphasis at present seems to be on the construction of Greater East Asia, it is only because there must be a starting point. And that starting point happens to be East Asia, because it is here that the people are generally already convinced and committed to the wisdom of this policy. Once the results become fully realized in this region, the example and inspiration will be set for all the rest of the world to follow suit, for the ideal is one which is of universal applicability. Indeed, even as Japan and her Asiatic allies are carrying out their program in East Asia, Germany and her European allies are carrying out a similar program in their part of the world. The extension of these similar programs from the two focal centers will in time usher in a New Order which will be world-wide in scope.

This policy of Japan and her allies stands in greatest contrast to the aims of America and Britain who are bent on controlling the world's resources and monopolizing the world's markets, on dominating the world with the view of imposing their own arbitrary will on all other nations in utter disregard of the rights and interests of others. Such an Anglo-American world hegemony, if ever realized, can only result in perennial strife and endless wars, while the policy of Japan and her allies alone can furnish the basis of lasting world peace and the progressive unfolding of world civilization.

It is this essential justice of the aims of Japan and her allies, together with their unshakeable unity and determination, which ensures their victory, for in the very nature of things, justice must prevail in the end. This is the essence of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's recent reiteration of the character of Japan's foreign policy.

Nose-Mindedness

Psychologists speak of eye-mindedness and ear-mindedness, denoting respectively those whose visual and auricular power of perception and retention are particularly developed. Is there not similarly nose-mindedness? Are not some people strongly developed in nasal nerves, which help them to detect differences in outside things, or to enjoy fragrance more abundantly than others, or to recall past events more quickly?

Modern man seems to be a little ashamed of possessing a sensitive nose. He thinks it belongs to lower animals. If so, what about eye-sight? He never sees a myopic cat or a spectacled lion. The trouble with civilized man is that he has developed his eyes and ears at the expense of his nose. He has thereby lost a wide world of smell and fragrance. He must regain it by education. The future school must add, as apparatus of instruction, incense-burners and perfumes to printed pages and musical instruments.—From Editorial Jottings by Dr. Inazo Nitobe.

Indian Lyrics

A handful of dust could hide your signal when I did not know its meaning. Now that I am wiser I read it in all that hid it before.

It is painted in petals of flowers; waves flash it from their foam; hills hold it high on their summits. I had my face turned from you, therefore I read the letters awry and knew not their meaning. —From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

A Year Ago Today

April 25, 1943

A new constitution having been drafted by the Iceland Government it will from June 14, 1944 adopt a republican form of government. Under the new constitution the country will become an independent nation, abrogating the Act of Union dated November 30, 1918, by which Iceland and Denmark are united under one King.

* * *

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, speaking at the grand meeting of his League in New Delhi, today, made known his readiness to compromise with Mahatma Gandhi's Indian National Congress for the sake of Indian independence. He declared that regardless of the controversy that might have existed between the Moslem League and the Indian National Congress in the past the Moslem League is now prepared to perform its part for the liberation of India. He further stated that the entire country must first unite into a single unit if they are to oust the British.

* * *

A joint communique was issued by Japan and Thailand today to the effect that the two countries have renewed their confidence in ultimate victory and have strengthened their pledge to share a common fate. It furthermore said that a complete accord was reached between the two countries on the procedure for the consummation of the war and for the reconstruction of Greater East Asia. The communique was issued following consultations in Bangkok between the Minister for Greater East Asia Affairs Kazuo Aoki and Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram and Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan of the Thai Government.

* * *

A United States bomber unit consisting of four bombers clashed with a Japanese Air Force at a point 95 miles northwest of Guadalcanal Island today, and lost two planes.

* * *

The American ambition to control the world market after the conclusion of the present war was revealed by President Warren Pearson of the United States Export and Import Bank, in his address delivered at Detroit today. Declaring that an outlet for American products must be found abroad, he said the most hopeful territories were the South American countries, China and Africa. These markets, he said, must be gained at any cost.

Too Large and Too Small A World

By Japonicus

I

With a touch of Oriental mysticism says Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in his address at Osaka on November 15, 1943, "The world's highway has no barriers. There is neither East nor West, neither North nor South. This is our concept of the 'Open Door'—an abiding principle upon which our natural policy has been based for all these years." Again he says in his statement to the German press on April 19, 1944, "Far from entertaining intentions to adopt any exclusionist policy, we are firmly determined to do away with all artificial barriers and to usher in a new era of political equality and economic reciprocity which we hold as cardinal principles for fostering international harmony and good will. We stand for the opening of natural resources and for free and untrammeled commercial and cultural intercourse throughout the world."

It need hardly be observed that the idea is not an innovation by Mr. Shigemitsu. It constitutes the fundamental basis of our national policy, established by the Emperor Meiji with all the solemnities of an Imperial Oath before the ancestral gods. And the principle has been scrupulously and consistently upheld by His Imperial Successors. In those days when Rudyard Kipling sang, "East is East and West is West," the Japanese Empire was proceeding to join the family of nations upon the postulate that there was to be no division between the East and the West.

It is a little strange that the one who discovered signs of alarming danger and sounded a weighty warning against this broadminded policy was no less a person than Herbert Spencer, the noted English philosopher. The warning was given in answer to Prime Minister Hirobumi Ito in his letter dated August 26, 1892, addressed to Baron (later Count) Kentaro Kaneko. It runs as follows:

"Respecting the further questions you ask, let me, in the first place, answer generally that the Japanese policy should, I think, be that of keeping Americans and Europeans as much as possible at arm's length. In the presence of the more powerful races, your position is of chronic danger, and you should take every precaution to give as little foothold as possible to foreigners.

"It seems to me that the only forms of intercourse which you may with advantage permit are those which are indispensable for the exchange of commodities—importation and exportation of physical and mental products. No further privileges should be allowed to people of other races, and especially to people of the more powerful races that is absolutely needful for the achievement of these ends. Apparently you are proposing by revision of the treaty with the Powers of Europe and America, 'to open the whole empire to foreigners and foreign capital.' I regret this as a fatal policy. If you wish to see what is likely to happen, study the history of India. Once let one of the more powerful races gain point d'appui and there will inevitably, in course of time, grow an aggressive policy which will lead to collisions with the Japanese; these collisions will be reported as attacks by Japanese which must be avenged, as the case may be; a portion of territory will be seized and required to be made over as a foreign settlement; and from this, there will grow eventually subjugation of the entire Japanese Empire. I believe that you will have great difficulty in avoiding this fate in any case, but will make the process easy if you allow of any privileges to foreigners beyond those which I have indicated."

And he concludes, "You see, therefore, that my advice is strongly conservative in all directions, and I end by saying as I began, keep other races at arm's length as much as possible."

This letter was published on January 18, 1904, after the death of the noted scholar, in conformity with his wishes as expressed in his letter, namely, "I give the advice in confidence. I wish that it should not transpire publicly, at any rate, during my life, for I do not desire to rouse the animosity of my fellow countrymen."

Thus it will be noted that Herbert Spencer, as late as 1892, two years before the Sino-Japanese War, foresaw that the operations of Japan's Open Door Policy would lead to the eventual subjugation of the entire Japanese Empire, that even though Japan may find great difficulties in avoiding this fate, in all cases he advised the Japanese Prime Minister to be strongly conservative in all directions, and to make the process easy.

Upon reading this letter of the English philosopher, we are impressed especially by three things. In the first place, the modesty shown and high respect paid by Prince Ito to foreign scholarship by requesting the opinion and advice of an English philosopher when he was formulating the most important policy of his country. In the second place, the conscientious attitude of the eminent scholar to repay the confidence placed upon him, even by citing an evil done by Great Britain. In the third place, Japan's magnanimous attitude of open door in relation to treaty revision, the most important issue of the day, regarding which even a philosopher of the Far West entertained grave apprehensions.

The historical data available today fail to disclose how far Spencer's advice actually contributed to the formulation of Japan's policy. It is true that the government generally pursued a conservative policy along the lines indicated by Spencer. But the extent of the open door policy adopted by her was such as might have disappointed the English savant. In relation to treaty revision, the Ito Cabinet was faced in the following year, namely, 1893 with a vehement opposition at the Diet.

A speech made by Foreign Minister Munemitsu Mutsu is one of the most memorable in the Japanese diplomatic history. Mutsu argued how the basic national policy for the opening of the country to foreign intercourse since the Meiji Restoration had contributed to her progress. He cited many examples to show how the laws and ordinances and administrative measures of the government since the Meiji Restoration had consistently been based upon the same policy. He said that at the beginning of the Meiji era, in an atmosphere of vehement anti-foreignism, the Emperor deeply reflected on the future policy of His Empire and decreed that intercourse with foreign countries be conducted on a basis of the law of all nations. He said that it was the Imperial desire to conduct intercourse with them on the basis of fair and equitable treaties and thus contribute to the prosperity of the country. And more especially he cited the 5th Article of the Imperial Oaths of March 14 of the first year of Meiji: "Knowledge and learning shall be sought for throughout the world, and thus the foundations of the imperial polity greatly strengthened." He stated that the motion on the agenda was against the national policy of the country consistently pursued since the Restoration, that it revealed not a progressive but a retrogressive attitude. In a tone such as above, Mutsu sharply refuted a series of arguments presented by the Opposition. In order to enable the Diet to reconsider its attitude, the government asked the Throne for the prolongation of its session for fifteen days. On the following day, however, when convinced that the Diet had no intention to modify its position, the government addressed the Throne for its dissolution. And in the meanwhile, the Government ordered the dissolution of the Dai Nippon Kyokai, the citadel of the Opposition forces. It further addressed the Throne to dissolve the Sixth Diet newly convened. It was in such a political atmosphere and in the face of irresponsible popular opposition that the revised new treaty between Japan and Britain was signed on July 16, 1894.

We have dwelt upon Mutsu's speech because we believe that a knowledge of this firm attitude of the government toward the first and the most important treaty revision is indispensable for the understanding of the later foreign policy of Japan. In 1919, the Japanese Government deliberated on the proposal for a League of Nations which was to be submitted to the Versailles Conference. Baron (later Count) Nobuaki Makino, one of the Plenipotentiaries, in his famous diplomatic Memoir says that prior to his departure for Paris he had entertained a fear that the establishment of a League of Nations would naturally entail a restriction of national sovereignty. However, neither the Elder Statesmen nor the members of the Cabinet seem to have entertained nor expressed any opposition to the establishment of such an international organization. Indeed, Japan is one of the few countries which joined the League of Nations without any dissenting voice at home. The Imperial Rescript issued on the occasion of the establishment of the League reads in part as follows:

"When sometime ago the Peace Conference was held at Paris, We dispatched Our Plenipotentiaries to participate in the Conference. An agreement regarding permanent peace has now been reached and the structure of a League of Nations established, with which We are heartily pleased. . . . . . Take note of this well, ye, Our subjects. Externally, abide by the law of all nations and observe the Universal Principle, and endeavor to realize world peace under the League. And internally, do your best to keep peace with the progress of the times. It is Our desire that Our country will share with friendly nations the blessings of peace and the benefits of enlightenment for all time to come."

It is hardly necessary to reiterate here how Japan later seceded from the League. But even in taking this step, the Japanese Government had no intention to dissever the East from the West. The Imperial Rescript promulgated then runs: "However, the advancement of international peace is what, as evermore, We desire, and Our attitude toward enterprises of peace shall sustain no change. By quitting the League and embarking on a course of its own, Our Empire does not mean that it will stand aloof in the Extreme Orient nor that it will isolate itself thereby from the fraternity of nations. It is Our desire to promote mutual confidence between Our Empire and all the other Powers and make known the justice of its cause throughout the world."

A retrospect of the foregoing series of historical events amply shows that Japan's policy, as expressed by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, is based upon a fundamental policy cherished and consistently followed by the government since the Meiji Restoration. It is evident that an opposition made by Japan to the League was to its unrealistic policy and not to the establishment of world peace envisaged in its Covenant.

(To Be Continued)

ISLE OF BALI POSSESSES UNIQUE ART

Power of Artistic Self-Expression Shared by All

(From the Times Week, Shanghai)

Bali is probably the last surviving inch of complete native life, self-sufficient, flourishing and productive of an art and culture indelibly its own, almost undisturbed until recently by Western influences. By this it is not meant that it is a savage society, but rather where development has emphasized the physical and artistic rather than the intellectual qualities of the people.

Unlike the West, its culture springs from physical sophistication and mental simplicity; it relies on the use of tools rather than the use of the pen, and on superstitious belief, instead of scientific knowledge. The young Balinese learns to express himself in music, rhythm and craftsmanship. Such a training achieves little in such things as philosophy, scientific discovery or mechanical invention, but it is a unique art of its own and a robust physical development both based on instinct and not theory.

In Bali, the power of artistic self-expression is shared more or less by everyone, and so the Balinese culture for better or worse is the product of a united society motivated by the desire to express its cultural instincts and not by thought of gain or acclaim. It has never, as in many Western countries, been the prerogative of the rich or leisured classes, therefore, the artistic culture of the Balinese has never got beyond the ability and understanding of the common man.

Although Bali's famous music is old, it is still robust; and flourishing new forms and new harmonies are constantly developing. The highly nervous and muscular technique of the dances call for arduous training and concentration in early childhood, as it aims at the absolute control and keeping supple of all parts of the body, especially the hands and the fingers. These with the eyes tell silent but eloquent stories, and the strain on the young physique is tremendous; most dancers are veterans at fourteen and retired at seventeen.

One of the most popular and well-known of all the Balinese dances is called "Shadow Dance" which interprets the spirit of music and is delightfully performed by very little children often half asleep after their day's work in the rice fields. Then there is the "Legona," danced by two or three incredibly beautiful girls. The favorite dance of the tourist is the "Djanger," a square dance with a seated chorus and expresses the best known legend of Bali.

The music which accompanies most of these dances is played by a vivid, gorgeously clad orchestra using gongs, a sort of xylophone, drums and a weird assortment of flutes, completely unknown to a Western orchestra.

The rhythm is insistent and haunting. It seems to have a tune, yet there is no tune. You can remember it, but you can't repeat it.

China's Role in the War

President Wang Lays Utmost Stress on Productivity Expansion as Most Vital National Policy

By TSUNEO MATSUDA
(From the Yosuko)

With the war now in its decisive stage, it is incumbent on the peoples of Greater East Asia to throw their total might into the successful prosecution of their common crusade.

The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia blazes the path for us East Asiatics to tread. In order that the five principles set forth in the Declaration may be carried out, it is imperative, first of all, that the Anglo-American influence in Greater East Asia be wiped out and the defense and emancipation of the peoples of this region consummated.

This is an indispensable prerequisite, an inexorable requirement, of which the Chinese people, too, should take full cognizance. They should not think of the war as somebody else's affairs, indulge in ease and seek to share joys with Japan without sharing hardships with her. The current situation is too serious for that.

When China entered the war, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government defined China's duty as "the building up of a major base in the rear." Nothing is more important than that there should be indivisible unity between Japan who is fighting on the foremost front of the battle in the Pacific and China who assumes the role of a rear base. Acknowledgment is here made of the exhaustive pains President Wang has taken during the past year for the purification of the national thought and for the uplift of popular morale.

In Defiance of Hardships

The Japanese people are fighting the war in defiance of all hardships and privations with the sole objective of building up a region of common prosperity in Greater East Asia and thereby realizing common existence and well-being for Japan and China. The Chinese people will surely understand Japan's sincere war efforts. And they should realize that only by sharing the war experience, the present hardships, can they share joys with Japan in the days to come.

The Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact may be properly regarded as the finishing touch to Japan's new China policy. It is highly gratifying to us that the Pact has placed Sino-Japanese relations on the basis of ethics and mutual trust, doing away with the legalistic treaty conceptions of the Anglo-American school. The Pact was followed by the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia which proclaimed the common ideal upheld by the peoples of that region. It remains for us to translate the grand ideal into concrete reality.

The peoples of Japan and China, instead of resting content with relying on their respective Governments, should understand their mutual needs, throw themselves into each other's arms and formulate a far-sighted policy for East Asia along the lines of the Joint Declaration.

It is far from desirable that China should remain split in two. We are sincerely solicitous of an early general peace. To this end, no effort should be spared on our part to disarm the Chungking populace of any suspicion or misgivings they may entertain. However, a Japanese victory over the Anglo-Americans being the first prerequisite, we need not be worried if a general peace is late in arriving. The delay does not necessarily constitute a serious hindrance to the winning of the War of Greater East Asia. The task of the moment is to accelerate the envigoration of the new China which has been awakened to the significance of Sino-Japanese mutual help.

Stress on Productivity Expansion

On the second anniversary, on January 9, of China's participation in the war, President Wang Ching-wei made it clear that the umost stress would be laid on productivity expansion as the most vital national policy for the second year of China's war entry. This policy aims, on the one hand, to fill Japan's urgent demand on an expansion of China's fighting strength in the current stage of the war and, on the other, to hasten China's economic recovery in parallel with the progress of the construction of East Asia.

Declaring that the goal of the production increase program would mean the bolstering of fighting strength and the promotion of the popular weal through the rehabilitation of the agricultural communities, President Wang expressed his intention to take such concrete steps as the improvement and increase of arable lands, introduction of improvement in agricultural technique, diffusion of agricultural knowledge, placing of the agricultural populace on an organized basis and the revival of light industries (like the spinning and the flour-milling industries) to guarantee the supply of daily necessities in the agricultural communities. All this as it should be seeing that China, an agricultural country, can hardly hope for national recovery without the rehabilitation of her agriculture—a fact which has been frequently pointed out by thinking people.

During the first year of China's participation in the war, the Nanking Government busied itself with reconstructing Shanghai's economy and utilizing the material resources that had been amassed in that city. In doing so, the National Government had the object of re-opening contact, disrupted since the outbreak of the China Affair, between Shanghai and the farming areas in the interior. In other words, it was intended that Shanghai's economic potentialities should be turned into the foundation for the rehabilitation of agricultural China.

China is now out to devote her full energy to agricultural rehabilitation as her vital national policy, a policy in which Japan should volunteer every cooperation.

Reorganized and Strengthened

There is a body of opinion which recommends that the Kuomintang should be reorganized and strengthened by enlisting able men with a view to enhancing the prestige of the Nanking Government. It is a fact that the National Government, since its inception, has neglected the renovation and strengthening of the Kuomintang. The policy for Nanking is to seek the infiltration of its political power into the agricultural communities through envigorating the activities of the Kuomintang.

On the other hand, we have heard criticisms alleging that the National Government has been barring Government posts to those outside the Kuomintang. Suggestions are being raised, we understand, that Government posts should be thrown open to able men at large, especially to those conversant with economic affairs. Such suggestions would seem to indicate that there are men of ability outside the Kuomintang who are anxious to lend their efforts to national rehabilitation. We wonder if it is not possible to institute a system under which intellectual people who hail from farming districts can be returned to their native localities and enabled to give full play to their ability in the rebuilding of their communities under Government guidance.

For the agricultural rehabilitation of China, Japan should freely offer the assistance of necessary experts. It goes without saying that a happy combination of Chinese efforts and Japanese technique would result in a remarkable expansion in China's agricultural productivity. Considering the importance which China's agricultural rehabilitation will have to the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, Japan should give every assistance to Nanking's program in correct execution of her new China policy.